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It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

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CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PRAK:

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed especially for this Work) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the COAST OF CHINA — ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Honkong, MAY 5TH, 1874.

The outbreak in Shanghai, which is reported by telegram this day, is a very serious manifestation of the state of feeling which has been brought about in China by the vacillating and yielding policy which has of late been adopted, and of the danger long predicted in the papers, but completely ignored by the authorities both at home and abroad. In China, of having allowed the Tientsin outbreak of 1870 to be settled in the unsatisfactory manner in which it was. The exact rights and wrongs of the matter, it is, of course, impossible to gather from the meagre details given by telegraph, but the uprising of a mob naturally in the French Settlement at Shanghai, and their attacking foreigners in the open streets betokens a state of feeling which has certainly never been shown since the last war. It is perfectly clear that the wholesome dread of hostilities with foreigners, which has hitherto existed, is a thing of the past, and that a fresh fit will have to be shown to keep down further and more serious disturbances. The alleged cause of the rising is the interference of a new road with certain graves; but this is probably a mere excuse, as the necessity of removing graves has arisen in regard to all building and improving operations at the ports, and the matter has always only been a question of compensation. Assuming, however, that some irritation may have been caused by some possibly unscrupulous action in this direction, it is yet a most significant fact that a mob should have risen in the streets of the French Settlement, and should have gone so far as to attack foreigners. It is reported that matters are quiet in the other foreign settlement, and this fact is of very grave significance in regard to the nature of the rising. It shows that it was not a sudden act on the part of the unruly portion of the population but, as is always the case in Chinese risings, a deliberately planned affair. It would not occur to a set of desperadoes that there was a distinction to be drawn between the two settlements, and although the residents in the Anglo-American Settlement ought no doubt to be grateful for this amiable consideration, it unfortunately shows an amount of deliberateness of action which is by no means a reassuring feature in the matter. The rising appears to have been met with promptness, and to have been in consequence speedily put down, but the fact that the houses have been sacked and burned shows the length to which the mob were prepared to go but to the rigorous measures adopted.

Of course, now the question will arise how this beautiful affair is to be settled, and we shall await the news upon this point with much interest. It is perfectly obvious that the Chinese are determined to adopt an openly hostile attitude towards the French; whenever a shadow of a pretext exists for so doing, and we shall have to decide whether this particular mode of settling disputes is to be tactfully allowed. Had the mob not been promptly met, the likelihood is that they would not by any means have contented themselves with merely stoning foreigners, but that we should have had another tragedy such as that of Tientsin to record. As it is, some of the wretched rioters have been shot, and the whole place has been plunged in a state of panic. It was fully believed that we were safe against any such disturbance at least in the foreign settlements at Shanghai, but the outbreak which has taken place

is sufficient to show that no reliance can possibly be placed upon our security in China so long as we are content to allow serious and deliberately planned outrages to pass by mere accidents.

The defence which will be made with regard to the matter is the other Treaty Powers will, no doubt be a general denunciation of the action of the French, and it will be urged that those of other nationalities have nothing to do with the affair. In fact, the precise arguments which were found to avail in the case of the Tientsin outbreak will be repeated, and we shall be called upon no doubt to adhere to the principle then acted upon that each nationality is to take care of itself, and to leave its neighbour to settle their little troubles—occasional massacres included—their own way. Of course, excuses, apologies and regrets on the part of the Chinese officials will be unbounded. They will have been taken entirely by surprise, and not have had the remotest idea that any disturbance was contemplated, and then will come the universal Chinese parades, the offer of monetary compensation which will probably be accepted, and the affair end for the time being, while those who instigated the present disturbance will count their losses and make preparations for another outbreak better planned and more likely to succeed. It will remain, however, to be seen, whether foreign nations are again to be put off on such terms or whether we are to show the Chinese that a serious outrage against one foreign nation will be represented by all. To some extent it has been necessary *volens* to take up this position. The foreign men-of-war and the volunteers could scarcely split hairs as to who was immediately responsible, while the houses across Yang-ling-pang Creek were being burned and looted. For the time being there could be but two parties—those on the side of order, and those on the side of the mob, and the foreigners went all to the former. It will be their part in the negotiations which will be the next act in this affair to adhere to the same principle. The safety of all foreign nations is concerned when a serious outrage is committed against any one, and if we allow the Chinese to take their revenge upon the French by mob risings, pillage, and incendiarism, the time will assuredly come when the same weapons will be turned against ourselves. The Chinese have no such great love towards England, America, Germany, or any other foreign nation that we can rely upon their friendship and encourage them to believe that we shall tolerate their resorting to main force. There is one point in the affair at which the other foreign nations may have the right to demand satisfaction as well as the French. If it turns out, as is most likely, that the rising was preconcerted, it is of very little importance in the question whether the foreigners attacked were assailed in the French Settlement, or elsewhere. The matter simply becomes a mob rising against foreigners unrestrained by the officials. They may, and doubtless will, plead complete ignorance of any such movement being under contemplation, just as they did in reference to the Tientsin Massacre; but it is well-known that a mob rising of the kind in China scarcely ever takes place without being for a long time preconcerted; and that it is nearly always impossible for such preconcertion to take place without enough leaking out to place the officials on the alert. It is beyond all bounds of possibility that so important a measure as a general attack upon foreigners could have been maturing without being very carefully discussed and arranged, and if so, it is very unlikely that Chinese officials remained in ignorance of what was about to occur.

The Kirkland is reported as having arrived in London from China.

At the Tea Auctions in London, about 4,500 packages were offered and sold up to the 1st inst.

A telegram from London states:—The Canadian Parliament has established Tea-unities. On Black Tea 3 cents, and on Green Tea 4 cents.

The public ceremony in honour of the memory of the late Governor Coelho do Amaral took place at the Club Lusitano on Thursday, at 9 p.m.

Owing to the accounts from the Consul that the hatching of the silk worm eggs are generally favorable, the London Silk Market at the 1st instant was depressed.

Latest wire advises from Home report:—The Manchester Market is strong for Cotton Goods. The Tea Market for Black leaf (Shanghai and Hankow) and Green Tea is weaker.

In consequence of the inactivity of the Consul yesterday evening, the performance of the Circuit was postponed to this evening, when the athletic programme, including the Eleventh, will be given.

We reprint from the *Macao Independents* the larger portion of an article which has appeared with reference to the proposed religious service in memory of Governor Amador. We can only express regret that this statement should have occurred on a man of this kind, and a hope that a larger spirit will be manifested in the future. Chinese animists collectives in.

The Singapore Tribune of the 29th ultimo contains the following:—In illustration of what has been written, time without mind in this journal, regarding the character of interpretation in our higher Courts of Justice, we must add that the day before yesterday, the 27th, a party of seven marines, typified as a capital offence, had to be adjudged on account of the faulty translation of evidence. His Honor the Chief Justice remarked that in this respect the proceedings favoured more of a farce than of a criminal trial, the jury unanimously concurring in that opinion.

LATE TELEGRAMS. REUTTER'S TELEGRAMS. SIGNED TO THE "DAILY PRESS." SHANGHAI, 4th May, 1874.

RIOTS AT SHANGHAI.

A serious riot took place yesterday in the French Settlement.

The mob stoned the foreigners, sacked and burnt the houses. The police fired and shot several Chinese. The volunteers have been called out, and the sailors from the various ships landed.

Quietness has been restored, but an uneasy feeling prevails.

The origin of the disturbance is, that the French authorities are making a new road which interferes with the Nippero graves.

The English Settlement is not affected.

LONDON, 2nd May, 1874.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

THE DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

The Carlists have been defeated and driven from Abaute and other positions and retreated near to Bilbao. It was reported at Madrid yesterday that Marshal Serrano and Conde had entered Bilbao.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1874.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

44 May.

BEFORE R. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

A Chinese, named Chum-yow, was charged by Chinese constable No. 165, with being a suspicious character.

The constable said he left him a letter, and his name on Sunday to fetch water, and on his return saw the defendant leaving his house with a bundle, which he found to contain a quilt and a pair of trousers belonging to his friend, and a jacket belonging to himself, those produced.

On the things being examined, there was found to be a double eel, and on witness said he was a cook, and the constable stated he was a water-cook.

The defendant said he was master of a coolie house, and his friend was a steward named Ng-a-kwei, Mr. Mitchell said: "To whom?"

Mr. Mitchell: "Oh, indeed, and you a water-cook?"

Witness altered his statement again, and said his friend Ng-a-kwei was master of the coolie house, who was his cook and water-cook. Ng-a-kwei was manager and his steward, and both jointly looked after the house.

The master was a cook.

Witness said he was master of a coolie house, and his friend was a steward named Ng-a-kwei, Mr. Mitchell: "Steward to whom?"

Mr. Mitchell: "Oh, indeed, and you a water-cook?"

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CHARLES DICKENS—WHY DID HE DIE?
(The Night Bell.)

found myself a little giddy, and extremely uncertain of the sense of touch both in the left leg and the left hand and arms. There are unmistakable signs of central disease, about which there could be no doubt. He died that he had not been able to sustain the condition that was, it was not long, and that his heart had been fluttered by the Staplehurst accident, and wanted a little helping. This the surgeon agreed. Sir Thomas Watson was consulted on the 23rd April, 1869, and the following notes upon the case were taken by him:—“After unusual irritability he found himself giddy, with a tendency to fall, and unable to stand upright, all table, chair, and bed, and the table forwards undesignately. He had some odd feelings of insecurity about his left leg, as if there was something unnatural about his, but he could lift and he did not drag his leg. Also he spoke of some strangeness of his left hand arm, and missed the spot on which he was wished to lay his hand, unless he carefully looked at it. He fell, and, in his efforts to recover himself, he fell on his right leg, and his right hand, for instance, was pressing his knee. The state thus described showed plainly that he had been on the brink of an attack of paralysis of his left side, and possibly of apoplexy. He appeared to be well, his mind unclouded, his pulse quiet; his heart was beating with some slight excess of the natural impulse. He told me he had lost late sometimes, though not often, a few pounds, and all the put-up garments of his youth was lavished on the most sumptuous of his works; ‘the immortal Pickwick.’ His health improved; manhood brought him a complete immunity from the black thoughts of his previous career.”

We need not touch upon this period; he was bold and prosperous in his labours, and his health was good—well, with the exception of the year of 1852, when a condition of nervousness, of which he had previously complained, began to take a more firm hold of him; the attacks became more frequent. He was unhappy in his home, and he had constant longing to reach away to Paris, Rouen, Switzerland, somewhere; and writing the remaining two-thirds of the next number of *Sketches*, he was quite ill-room. It had been brought to his mind that he had been ill, and he said, “that was stupid!” In the year 1853 he says, “hypochondriacal whirrings tell me that I am more ill than ever.” The spring does not seem to fly back again, as it always did when I put my own work aside, and had no time to do it. In 1857 the unsettled, restless feeling had become more confirmed, his health was failing, and he sought advice in the hands of others, which he said, “I had obtained at home.”

During the composition of “Little Dorrit” and also in “Black Boy,” he had a strain upon his invention, which caused him certain misgivings; and he had an apprehension of some possible breakdown, at which the end might be at any moment beginning. His old parasites were too often laid aside for other parasites, and he was more and more given to “hypochondriacal whirrings tell me that I am more ill than ever.” The “too late to” of the others, which he said, “I had obtained at home.” The spring does not seem to fly back again, as it always did when I put my own work aside, and had no time to do it. In 1857 the unsettled, restless feeling had become more confirmed, his health was failing, and he sought advice in the hands of others, which he said, “I had obtained at home.”

Again—“I had the strangest nervous miseries before I stopped. If I could walk far and fast, I could not expire and pass away.”

“Concerning for walking, I can assure you of his character, was evidently natural’s effort to counteract the tendency to singularities which was habitual to him. This was shown back with an aggravated irritability that had not yet displayed. You have no idea what a state I am in to-day from a violent rush of it, and yet it has not the slightest effect on my general health. But I am aware of the fact that I am failing rapidly.”

“Too late to,” of the others, which he said, “I had obtained at home.” The spring does not seem to fly back again, as it always did when I put my own work aside, and had no time to do it. In 1857 the unsettled, restless feeling had become more confirmed, his health was failing, and he sought advice in the hands of others, which he said, “I had obtained at home.”

“The first symptom, which gave him so much trouble, was evidently indigestion, both by itself and by the effects of the diet. They were treated as a local disease, either for gout, or for rheumatism, or for exercise. They were

probably, in reality, an “entry” from the nervous system, and the commencement, the lower portion of the spinal cord.”

“The spinal accident increased the affection greatly, by severe shock to the nervous system, generally, and the seat of disease in the spinal column, the exposure to cold, and rough and long railway journeys, added very much to his troubles, but was the immediate strain upon the circulatory system (proved by the condition of the pulse of the reading of “the number,” which was the last straw to break down the delicate walls of the vascular system in the brain, flooding that great organ with blood, and causing death.”

“To recapitulate. I saw a doctor upon the nervous system, first by the public readings, requiring constant railway travelling, and the exertions of a most conscientious actor. 2. A fast and irregular life with Fether, exhausting his physical powers; and 3. The Staplehurst accident, probably causing slight conclusion of the spinal column.”

“Several weeks in February, 1863, put a broad mark before his past life, and what remained to him of the future. The lameness now began in his left foot, which never afterwards wholly left him, but was attended with great suffering, and trifling experienced physicians. He had persisted in his ordinary exercise during heavy snow storms, and to the last he had a fancy that his illness was merely local. But that this was an error is now clear, and it is more than probable that, if the nervous system had been healthy, he might have been recognised at the time the warning might have been of priceless value to him. February, 1866, he wrote:—“I have been very unwell, want of muscular power of the heart. Of course I am not so foolish to suppose that all my work can be done without some penalty, and I have nothing to do but to make a decided change in my business, and begin again.”

“I have, as I find in the last series of readings, a curious feeling of soreness all round the body. Yesterday, I was as well with an internal malady that occasionally at long intervals troubled me a little; it was attended with the sudden loss of so much blood that I felt like an idiot to read forwards, and I passed a sleepless night, but I am in good form now, and have recovered from the effects of the Staplehurst accident.”

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